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Operations

CAP FLIGHT MANAGEMENT

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Note: Shaded areas identify new or revised material.



Operations

CAP FLIGHT MANAGEMENT

This regulation prescribes the responsibilities of all Civil Air Patrol (CAP) personnel as applicable to the control and management of CAP flying programs, aircraft, and aircrews. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requirements are minimum standards, however, in some instances CAP has established higher standards than FAA minimums. The objective of this regulation is to encourage safety, promote effective and efficient management, establish standardization, and provide effective supervision for CAP flying activities. The practices, procedures, and standards prescribed in this regulation are mandatory. Suggestions for modification and improvement of the CAP flight management program should be forwarded through the chain of command to NHQ CAP/DO. **Note: Shaded areas identify new or revised material.**

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- c. Parachuting activities.
- d. Any use requiring a FAA special flight permit (except ferry permits).
- e. Flying in air shows unless authorized in writing by the Executive Director.
- f. Formation flying unless authorized in writing by the region commander or the Executive Director (except low-level route surveys flown with a minimum of one-half mile spacing and wing commander approval).
- g. Dropping of objects unless such action is to prevent loss of life.
- h. Assistance to law enforcement officers, except as provided for in Counterdrug operations directives.
- i. Instruction of cadet student pilots in float, ski, high performance or complex aircraft for the purpose of obtaining a private pilot certificate.
- j. Instruction of senior member student pilots (unless specifically authorized in writing by the Executive Director). (Training for a glider rating is permitted.)
- k. Instruction by non-CAP member certificated flight instructors.
- l. Cadet student pilot solo flights without a functioning two-way radio (except gliders).
- m. Any activity for hire, lease, rent, profit or reward, except that CAP corporate aircraft may be furnished to CAP-USA liaison offices under government contract.

2-5. Geographical Limits for Flights of CAP Aircraft. Pilots in Command of flights that operate beyond the geographical limits of their region shall notify the National Operations Center (NOC). CAP commanders may authorize flights as follows:

- a. Unit commanders may authorize flights to any destination within their wing, and over-water flights up to 25 nautical miles from land (except in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico Wings where flights to adjacent islands may be authorized).
- b. Wing commanders may authorize flights anywhere within their region or to an immediately adjoining wing. Wing commanders may also authorize over-water flights up to 50 nautical miles from land. All flights beyond 50 nautical miles from land must be approved by the NOC.
- c. National Director of Operations (NHQ CAP/DO), and the Congressional Squadron Commander or his/her designee may authorize flights anywhere within the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and international flights across US national boundaries. International flights must be coordinated with NHQ CAP/DO prior to the flight. Authority to approve and coordinate flights across adjacent international boundaries is delegated to the Alaska and Puerto Rico Wing Commanders and the Southeast and Pacific Region Commanders.

2-6. Authorized Passengers. The following individuals are authorized to fly aboard CAP aircraft:

- a. Current CAP cadet, senior, AFROTC affiliate and life member (subject to the following restrictions):
 - 1) During USAF assigned or CAP corporate missions involving the performance of actual or training emergency services operations, CAP members must be at least 18 years of age and mission qualified (or in mission aircrew training status) to act as pilot, observer or scanner. Any AFROTC or CAP member may fly aboard CAP aircraft traveling directly to and from a mission base.
 - 2) CAP cadets under 18 years of age may participate in CAP flight activities in the following categories:
 - a) Cadet orientation flights conducted in accordance with appropriate CAP regulations. CAP cadets 18 years of age or older **may not** fly on cadet orientation flights.
 - b) Other flights when approved by the unit commander and the PIC is cadet orientation pilot qualified.
- b. AFROTC cadets who are participating in the CAP/AFROTC Flight Orientation Program.
- c. CAP employees.
- d. An employee of a maintenance facility when the flight is required in conjunction with maintenance being accomplished by that facility.
- e. International Air Cadet Exchange (IACE) cadets and escorts in the United States participating in the IACE program (flight release IACE flights as a B-16).
- f. Any individual approved by a **qualified** CAP incident commander or unit commander when such action would contribute to saving a life.
- g. Prospective buyers IAW paragraph 3-4d.
- h. All emergency services workers when required to support an actual emergency services mission.

i. U.S. government employees to include military personnel (active, Reserve, National Guard, and civil service), Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Forest Service, Federal Aviation Administration (including FAA designated pilot examiners when conducting flight checks), United States Customs Service, United States Coast Guard, and other federal agencies, are authorized to fly on CAP aircraft while performing official duties in conjunction with the CAP. State, county, and local government officials are authorized to fly aboard CAP aircraft in accordance with Air Force approved written agreements or when specifically approved in advance by the CAP National Operations Center or the Federal agency that issues the mission number. This paragraph is not authorization to conduct transportation missions. Missions with a sole purpose of providing transportation from point A to point B must also be conducted in accordance with CAP's FAA exemption. See paragraph 2-13 and Attachment 2 for additional details.

j. Other individuals require the following prior approval of HQ CAP-USAF or NHQ CAP:

1) For permission to fly on an Air Force assigned mission ("A" or "B" mission symbol), the request must originate with the wing commander or his/her designated representative, be coordinated through the wing liaison office and CAP-USAF liaison region (LR). The CAP-USAF LR can approve certain requests; however, if HQ CAP-USAF approval is required, the request will arrive at HQ CAP-USAF Director of Operations (XO), no later than 5 workdays prior to the flight. The use of electronic mail is encouraged. Special requests will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

2) For corporate missions ("C" mission symbol), the request for approval should be forwarded through the responsible wing and region commanders to arrive at NHQ CAP DO no later than 5 workdays prior to the flight. The use of electronic mail is encouraged. Special requests will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

k. All non-CAP members eligible to ride aboard CAP aircraft must execute a CAPF 9, *Release (for non-CAP Members)*, prior to the flight. EXCEPTION: Military/Federal employees in the performance of their official duties are not required to execute a CAPF 9. The completed CAPF 9 will be left on the ground with a responsible CAP person (or that person must know exactly where it is) who will file the form with the flight release or mission documents.

l. All passengers must receive a briefing consisting of at least the following items:

- 1) Entry / exit door operations
- 2) Emergency exit / egress procedures
- 3) Use of passenger restraint systems
- 4) Location and use of on-board emergency equipment
- 5) No smoking policy
- 6) Other briefing items determined by the pilot

2-7. Operations Monthly Activity Report. Each wing and region shall report all aircraft flying time totals by mission symbol to NHQ CAP/DO using the NHQ CAP On-line Reporting System no later than the 20th of each month. This report shall be prepared and submitted in accordance with instructions provided by NHQ CAP/DO, and shall include all powered flying hours (both member-owned/furnished and corporate aircraft). The primary source document for the monthly activity report is the CAPF 99, *CAP Flight Release Log*; secondary source documents are CAPFs 84 and 104. Corporate aircraft total times may also be obtained from aircraft tachometer or flight log sheets. Glider activity will be reported by number of flights flown under a particular mission symbol and shall be reported by the designated individual (preferably the assigned wing glider program manager) using the on-line CAP Form 18 Flight Hour Reporting system no later than the 20th of each month. The primary source document for glider flights is the aircraft logbook.

2-8. Pilot Records. Unit commanders shall maintain a file or record on each active CAP pilot assigned to their unit. Pilot records need only be maintained at one location, except check pilot records will be duplicated at the wing stan/eval office. Records of wing assigned pilots will be maintained at the wing headquarters. Records of national level pilots will be maintained at the wing or region headquarters most convenient to the pilot's location. For items ac below, copies obtained from the following web site are acceptable as well as those provided by the pilot: <http://registry.faa.gov/amquery.asp>. All pilot records shall contain current copies as applicable:

- a. Copy of FAA pilot certificate.
- b. Copy of current FAA CFI certificate.
- c. Copy of current FAA medical certificate.
- d. Documentation of currency IAW FAR 61.56 (Flight Review or equivalent).
- e. Copies of the most recent CAPFs 5 establishing aircraft qualification in each type in which qualified. Wing or region DOV will retain failed CAPFs 5 for 5 years for trend analysis purposes.
- f. A current copy of each completed aircraft questionnaire.
- g. Proof of annual CAPF 5 written examination completion.
- h. Copy of the most current CAPF 91, *CAP Mission Pilot Checkout*.

i. Signed Statement of Understanding (attachment 1). (The Statement of Understanding does not need to be accomplished on an annual basis.)

j. Copy of current designation as a cadet orientation pilot, check pilot, instructor pilot and mission check pilot from the wing or region commander, as appropriate.

k. Copy of a letter or certificate indicating successful completion of the *National Check Pilot Standardization Course*.

2-9. CAP Membership Cards and Uniforms. All CAP members shall wear an appropriate CAP uniform and carry a current CAP membership card when participating in CAP flight activities. When specified by the requesting agency and authorized by the wing commander, uniforms are not worn on designated Counterdrug flights. The current NHQ CAP/DO glider guidance letter will specify uniforms for glider operations.

2-10. Aircraft Mishaps. Any CAP pilot who is involved in an aircraft mishap while on a CAP flight activity shall not participate in any CAP flight activity (even as a passenger) pending the results of an investigation into the mishap. CAP pilots who are found to be at fault in an aircraft mishap will have all flight activity privileges suspended, except for region commander specified remedial action. A CAPF 5/5G, *CAP Pilot Flight Evaluation–Airplane/Glider*, flight check is required prior to resuming participation in CAP flight activities if pilot proficiency is identified as a contributory cause to the mishap. Reinstatement must be approved by the wing (region) commander pending the results of the formal CAP mishap investigation. CAP pilots and commanders will follow CAPR 62-2, *Mishap Reporting and Investigation*, in the notification, reporting, and investigation of such mishaps.

2-11. Suspension or Revocation of CAP Flying Privileges. Commanders have the responsibility for flying safety and compliance with this regulation.

a. Commanders at any level may direct the immediate suspension or revocation of CAP flying privileges of any CAP pilot under their command if, in the judgment of the commander, the pilot's flying is unsafe or the pilot has violated the provisions of this regulation. Such actions shall apply to all CAP flight activities (including passenger or crew member status), irrespective of location. Commanders exercising this authority shall notify the affected pilot in writing within 7 days of the date on which that pilot was suspended of the reason(s) this action was taken.

b. Commanders will file a copy of the action with the region commander and all intermediate commanders within 14 days of the suspension/revocation. Included should be reasons and duration (temporary or permanent) of the action. The region commander may approve or disapprove the action and if disapproved may reduce or increase the action as deemed appropriate. Copies of the region commander's final action on any suspension/revocation must be sent to the affected pilot, the immediate commanders, and NHQ CAP/DO within 14 days of such action. The report shall set forth the reasons for and duration of the suspension/revocation.

c. CAP members whose flying privileges are suspended/revoked may seek reconsideration by making written request for a review board within 14 days after being notified of the action of the region commander. The member shall provide copies of the request to all intermediate levels of command. The request must set forth a detailed statement enumerating all facts and circumstances offered to support reconsideration. The region commander shall appoint a review board consisting of one to three officers who are mission qualified pilots within 14 days of his or her receipt of the request and shall designate one as the chairperson. There is no requirement for a hearing, recorded testimony or application of the rules of evidence. The review board shall conduct its review and make its report and recommendation to the region commander within 21 days. Upon reconsideration, the region commander shall consider, but is not bound by, the recommendation of the review board. The region commander shall notify the CAP member and all intermediate levels of command of his or her decision. The decision of the region commander on reconsideration is final and is not subject to further review or appeal. A request for reconsideration will not interrupt the suspension/revocation. Suspensions or revocations under this provision shall not be subject to review by filing a complaint under CAPR 123-2, *Complaints*.

d. Commanders may require any CAP pilot under their command to complete a special flight check. The commander shall designate the CAP check pilot who will administer the flight check. Pending completion of a directed special flight check and action by the commander as provided in subparagraphs a, b, and c of this section, the individual pilot will be suspended from all flight activities.

e. CAP pilots who violate CAP flying directives or FARs may have their CAP flying privileges permanently revoked and be subject to loss of CAP membership.

f. Pilots found at fault in a fuel exhaustion mishap shall lose their CAP flying privileges permanently.

2-12 Assessments for Loss or Damage to CAP Aircraft:

a. Assessments. Wing and region commanders will assess CAP members for 100 percent damage done as a result of negligent or intentional damage or loss of CAP property. Assessments should be imposed only if there is a finding of negligence or intentional loss or damage after an inquiry that affords the member an opportunity to submit a statement and other relevant documents. The commander may allow assessments to be paid in installments requiring payment in full within 1 year. The CAPF 79 must reflect the assessment and method of payment. Proof of payment in full is to be filed in the pilot records file, and is to be retained for 5 years.

b. Appeals. The member being assessed may appeal in writing to the National Commander, but must do so within 30 days of the imposition of the assessment. The decision of the National Commander is final and the assessment may not be the subject of further complaint or appeal by the member within CAP.

2-13. FAR Exemptions. CAP has two exemptions granted by the FAA. An exemption to FAR 61.113 allows our pilots to obtain reimbursement as a private pilot and an exemption to FAR 91.501 that provides a tool for CAP to comply with specific FAR requirements regarding certain transportation flights. See attachment 2 for details.

2-14. Corporate Aircraft Information File. Each wing will establish a standard Aircraft Information File. This file will be onboard the aircraft during all flight operations. As a minimum it should contain:

- a.** An indexed table of contents
- b.** Safety of Flight Information (Items provided by NHQ, region, wing, group, or unit that are imperative for safe flight operations. Examples: Special aircrew procedures for Cessna 172R/S models; procedures for operating at a particular airfield.)
- c.** A flight log
- d.** Airworthiness status
- e.** Discrepancies and their status
- f.** VOR checks
- g.** Weight and balance information
- h.** A channel index for CAP communication radios
- i.** Current copy of CAPR 60-1
- j.** Appropriate CAP forms
- k.** Mishap notification procedures
- l.** Miscellaneous (unit, wing, region local information)

2-15. Flight Time and Duty Limitations. Pilots will not be scheduled for more than 8 hours and will not, under any circumstances, exceed 10 hours flight time during a 14-hour crew duty day. The crew duty day begins when reporting for work or CAP duty (whichever occurred first) and ends upon engine shutdown at the completion of the flight activity. At least a 10-hour crew rest period should be provided between duty days. Exceptions to the crew duty day limitation will be considered for life-saving missions only and will be requested by the pilot-in-command through the wing commander to the region commander. Approval for up to 16 hours crew duty day may be granted by the region commander only after all appropriate Operational Risk Management (ORM) considerations have been evaluated.

2-16. Crosswind Limitation. The maximum crosswind limit for operating CAP aircraft is that which is stated in the Pilot Operating Handbook (POH) as the maximum demonstrated crosswind velocity or 15 knots if the POH does not specify a limit.

2-17. Prohibited Equipment. The following equipment is prohibited on all CAP flight activities.

- a.** The use of night vision devices by the pilot flying CAP aircraft is prohibited. Night vision devices are for use ONLY by scanners and observers who have completed the national training program. Only nationally approved night vision devices are authorized for use.
- b.** The wear of boots, including military style boots, during glider flight activities is prohibited.

2-18. Emergency Procedures Training Restrictions. Simulated emergency procedures will only be conducted during day, visual meteorological conditions. Simulated forced landings will be discontinued prior to descending below 500 feet above the surface, unless initiated with intent to land at an airfield that complies with paragraph 2-2 of this regulation.

2-19. Operational Requirements and Restrictions. The following restrictions will be adhered to by aircrews when flying CAP missions:

a. General.

1) The PIC is responsible for maintaining a sufficient fuel supply to ensure landing with 1-hour fuel remaining computed at normal cruise fuel consumption for 75% power. If it becomes evident the aircraft will not have that amount of fuel at its intended destination, the PIC will divert the aircraft to an airport that will ensure the requirement is met.

2) Missions flown in IMC will have two current and qualified instrument pilots onboard under the following conditions: When there is no departure procedure published or the departure weather is at or below the highest applicable circling minimum for the aircraft category (ceiling and visibility) for the departure airport; When the forecast weather at the destination is below an 800 foot ceiling or two (2) miles visibility. IFR flights will not depart unless landing minimums exist at the airport of departure.

3) The minimum flight visibility for VFR flight in Class G airspace will be 3 statute miles.

4) Minimum airspeed will be no lower than the aircraft's published best rate of climb speed except for takeoff, landing, go-arounds, practice stalls, slow flight training and evaluation, and glider towing.

5) Altimeter settings will be updated hourly from the closest source available.

b. Ground and Taxi Operations.

1) CAP aircraft may not taxi within 10 feet of obstacles without an aircraft marshaller or wing walker. Do not taxi aircraft closer than 6 feet to any obstacle. The marshaller/wing walker must maintain visual contact with the aircraft wingtip(s) and obstacle(s) at all times and remain constantly visible to the pilot. If any doubt exists as to wingtip/obstacle clearance, shutdown the aircraft, deplane and have the aircraft towed.

2) Speed must not exceed that of a slow walk while taxiing within 25 feet of obstacles.

3) When taxiing maintain at least 75 feet behind light single-engine aircraft. Maintain at least 200 feet behind small multi-engine and jet aircraft and 500 feet behind taxiing helicopters and large and heavy multi-engine jet or turboprop aircraft.

4) Use proper tailwind/headwind/crosswind control inputs while taxiing. Use caution to avoid upsets due to strong jet/prop blast from larger aircraft.

5) Pilots will avoid taxiing through snowdrifts and significant accumulations of ice. Plan to taxi around gravel and puddles of water maintaining full aft elevator control unless wind conditions dictate otherwise and avoid high power settings on the ground when possible. When damage to the prop tips is likely, the aircraft will be shut down and towed (pushed) past the area of danger.

c. Altitude Restrictions.

1) For operations during daylight hours (FAA definition), pilots will at all times maintain a minimum of 500 feet above the ground, water, or any obstruction within a 1000-foot radius except for takeoff and landing. For night operations (FAA definition) the minimum altitude is 2000 feet AGL except for takeoff and landing.

2) Practice of in-flight emergency procedures and maneuvers will be conducted during daylight VMC at an altitude high enough to allow recovery from an inadvertent stall/spin entry and complete a recovery at no lower than 2000 feet AGL or the aircraft manufacturer's, FAA, or CAP approved training syllabi recommended altitude, whichever is higher. Simulated forced landings will be discontinued prior to descending below 500 feet above the surface, unless initiated with intent to land at an airfield that complies with paragraph 2-2 of this regulation.

3) Search grids and DR/CD/HLS reconnaissance will be flown at an altitude not lower than 800 feet AGL. The IC will designate and brief the minimum search altitudes for each mission prior to launching any aircraft sortie. Altitude selection will be based on Operational Risk Management criteria, the search environment, and the mission objective. Pilots may descend below the designated search altitude to attempt to positively identify the target once a possible target is spotted. At no time will the pilot allow the aircraft to descend below 500 feet above the ground or within 500 feet of any obstructions within a 1000-foot radius. Once a target has been identified, the CAP aircraft will return to 800 feet AGL or higher and will not descend again except to identify a new target.

4) For all other flight maneuvers not specifically addressed by this or other CAP directives, pilots will adhere to altitudes listed in the FAA Practical Test Standards, FAA-H-8083-3, Airplane Flying Handbook, or aircraft manufacturer altitude restrictions, whichever is greater.

2-20. Over-water Operations and Reconnaissance. CAP over-water missions require extra caution. For the purpose of this regulation, over-water operations are defined as any flight event conducted outside normal power off gliding distance of land. The reconnaissance phase of the mission will be flown IAW paragraph 2-19c(3) above. The confirmation phase will be flown no lower than 500 feet above the surface of the water. Flights are limited to within 50 nm of shore except for special operational missions approved by the NOC. On over-water flights (except short duration, such as takeoff and landing) each occupant will wear a U.S. Coast Guard or Department of Defense (DoD) approved individual flotation device. The aircraft will contain inflatable rafts of sufficient number and size to accommodate all occupants and will contain at least

one pyrotechnic signaling device. Constant wear anti-exposure suits will be worn by crew members on any preplanned over-water flight when the water temperature is 60F or less. If the water temperature is between 51F and 60F, and the local air temperature is 70F or greater, the mission commander may waive the requirement to wear the anti-exposure suit after reviewing appropriate risk management considerations such as the distance from land that the aircraft is required to operate. Any time an aircraft is operating outside gliding distance of land and out of radio range of a land-based agency that can provide flight following, an airborne communications relay platform must be used. Pilots on over-water missions must plan to land at a suitable airfield with at least 1 hour of fuel on board (computed at 75% power). During night over-water operations, both front-seat crew members must be CAP qualified mission pilots and both will be instrument qualified and current. The right-seat pilot need not be qualified in that specific aircraft.